

PROFESSOR T. U. TAYLOR REPORTS THE ITEMS AMOUNTING TO THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, MAY BE LOPPED OFF COST OF ROOSEVELT DAM, IN SALT RIVER PROJECT.

The Arizona Republican says:

In Chairman T. U. Taylor's announcement that the cost review board had practically agreed at least three-fourths of a million dollars ought to be cut from the cost of feature 1, the Roosevelt dam, Monday, there is found by irrigationists a strong hope that the final report of the local board will recommend deep gashes in the big book-cost of the Salt River project.

Professor Taylor, speaking before the board of governors of the water users association at its monthly meeting yesterday morning outlined the findings of the board to date—being certain investigation into the charges for the construction of the dam. In these two items, both concurred in by the reclamation service member, Frank W. Hanna, are to be found material reductions in cost:

Sluice gates, total loss thru failure to do what they were planned to do, \$450,000.

Overhead costs in Washington office on work for the construction of the Roosevelt dam, \$300,000.

The total, \$750,000, is but part of the deduction* that may be recommended on this one feature. And there are fifteen or more features.

Taylor for Reduction

From Taylor's talk, it was inferred that he will be strong for reducing the ultimate cost to the farmers of the Salt River project. He described the work of the board of review—of which he is a member—on the Carlsbad project in New Mexico. There the book cost was halved. He appreciated the work done along preliminary lines by the reclamation service and by his associate, F. A. Jones.

The reclamation service had made no preliminary statement on the Carlsbad project, and that fact delayed the work of investigating the costs. Here, however, the U. S. R. S. had supplied the figures in easy accessible form, and Mr. Jones had made

great headway in his preliminary analysis of these figures.

Following Mr. Taylor's talk, Mr. Jones addressed the board, going even more closely into detail about the costs. He told how the work had been organized, book-costs having been supplied by the reclamation service, and actual costs (in the judgment of the board) being figured in parallel columns.

According to the government statement, the construction work is divided into certain units. An illustration will show how:

The dam, for instance, comprises "Feature No. 1."

Power equipment is feature No. 2.

Diversion dam, feature 3. North side canal system, is feature 4.

South side canal system is feature 5.

In all, there are fifteen features with many minor subdivisions.

The manner of bringing out facts concerning the cost is simple. Hanna, representing the reclamation service, and Jones, representing the water users, are allowed to present arguments and briefs supporting their contentions. When the discussion ends, Taylor, as chairman, decides.

Secretary Van der Veer, of the water users' association, said last evening that he did not believe it would be raising false hopes in the breasts of the water users to say that there is a strong probability that the final cost of the project will be reduced three million dollars or more. In the power division, where there has been a great waste due to a deal of experimental work, the cost cuts ought to be deep.

Kibbey Is New Counsel

At the very last moment, the board took up the matter of the annual appointments, with the result that both the secretary and assistant secretary were retained in office; the engineer re-appointed, and the new legal advisor and treasurer selected.

Judge Joseph H. Kibbey, who drafted the original articles of incorporation, and for six years filled the position of legal advisor, was named for that position. George D. Christy, being city attorney, was dropped.

John H. Wilson, rancher, ment to have been false.

Time has proved that it never had any real basis.

But the "information" had its effect, the effect that the Managing Director Mulliner, of the Coventry Ordnance Co., desired that it should have. The "information," becoming public, swept Great Britain off its feet. The people took up and repeated the war traders' slogan: "We want eight, and we won't wait," meaning battleships.

Ten days after Mr. Mulliner presented his "information" to the supreme governing body of the British Empire the statement explanatory of the navy estimates was made. It showed a total of \$170,793,522 for 1909-10, an increase of \$13,720,752; new construction accounting for an increase of \$6,512,400.

As a result of the "tip" furnished by the managing director of the war munition firm, the British government foretold that Germany would have 17 dreadnaught battleships by March, 1912, and Leader Balfour, still more impressed by the fake scare, declared that Germany would have 25, or, in any case, 21 dreadnaughts in March, 1912.

On almost the same day the predicting was going on in England, the German admiral, Von Tirpitz, told the budget committee of the German Reichstag that the German navy would have only 13 dreadnaughts in the autumn of 1912.

Germany had, in fact, according to the British Naval Annual, only 9 dreadnaught battleships and cruisers on March 31, 1912, and only 14 on March 31, 1913.

(Special to the Yuma Daily Examiner)
TUCSON, June 17.—Leaders of the Papago Indians on the San Xavier reservation have tendered their services to the government as soldiers through Indian Commissioner Cato Seils. They would organize as cavalry and furnish their own horses. It is the developments in the Mexican situation that has turned the thought of the braves to war.

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LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF SHERIFF SALE UNDER SPECIAL EXECUTION No. 2176

Whereas, in the Superior Court of Yuma County, State of Arizona, J. F. Tobias, plaintiff, did on the 25th day of May 1915, recover judgment against J. Walter Kean, defendant, for the sum of Four Hundred Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from February 19, 1913; and for the further sum of nine and ninety-three one-hundredths Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent per annum from December 1, 1914, and for the further sum of Seventy-six Dollars attorney's fees and the costs of suit taxed at Fifteen and forty one-hundredths dollars; and it was further decreed that the mortgage lien of the plaintiff, J. F. Tobias on the following described property, to-wit:

The South one-half (S½) of the Northwest one-quarter (NW¼) of the Southwest one-quarter (SW¼) of Section Twenty-seven (27), Township Seven (7) South Range Twenty-two (22) west of the Gila and Salt River Meridian, containing twenty (20) acres more or less, according to the U. S. Government survey, situated in Yuma county, State of Arizona,

Be, and the same is hereby ordered to be foreclosed and that a special execution issue to the Sheriff of Yuma County, State of Arizona, directing him to sell the same as under execution, in satisfaction of the judgment.

And, whereas on the 12th day of June, 1915, a special execution issued out of said Superior Court in said action, directed and delivered to me as Sheriff of said Yuma county Arizona, commanding me to sell the above described premises in satisfaction of said judgment, and as therein decreed:

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on Saturday the 19th day of July A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the Courthouse door, on Second avenue in the City of Yuma, County of Yuma, State of Arizona, I will in obedience to said special execution, sell the above described property, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, in satisfaction of said judgment, with interest, costs and accruing costs.

Dated at Yuma this 12th day of June, A. D. 1915.

MEL GREENLEAF,
Sheriff of Yuma County, State of Arizona.

By A. P. BEHAN,
Deputy Sheriff.
Sentinel, four weeks; first publication, June 17th; last publication, July 8, 1915.

BRITISH FORCE MADE TWO TERRIFIC DRIVES

PARIS, June 17.—British forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, today began a terrific drive against the Germans in northern France. An overwhelming desperate effort by the Teutons to hold their ground did not stay the British who captured trench after trench in the Labasse district.